TL 1859

BETACAM 35' TAPE TIMINGS

Time	Contents
00.00 -00.50	**Bar codes**
00.50	**Bishop Belo**
1.10	Dili massacre
1.35	more than 400 dead on 12 November 1991?
3.00	more than 300 shot
3.15	Pilger/2nd massacre/he is right
4.00	people still crying
4.17	yesterday at university
4.30	they defend whom?/they are besides whom?
6.30	Australian government position
7.00	1942- Timorese helped defend Australia
7.20	very disappointing Keating/Evans attitude
7.45	material development is not all
8.30	"we are treated like dogs in our own land"
9.05	we don't care for this type of development
10.15	Indonesian government interference in Church: ministers want to send me to Baucau
10.41	incidents at Remexio and University
10.50	current Indonesian islamisation program of East Timor
11.40	military commanders involved in mosque building
12.08	arrests and harassment of East Timorese leaders after Sta Cruz massacre: 1992-1992
13.00	military destruction of crucifixes and rosaries, people forced to eat the fragments: "eat your God"
13.30	we can not accept these continuous offences
13.50	security elements: we have no need for such people here, they can return home
14.00	**Joao** (not true name)- Deputy Head of Clandestine Resistance (see transcripts from Portuguese)
14.06	I was eyewitness to 14 July incident at University
14.25	background to 14 July incident and description of events
16.30	students had left campus with agreement of police commander
16.50	they chanted no political slogans
17.00	it was a police manipulation, they are liars
17.38	casualties of the 14 July incident
18.35	Suharto incites muslims to provoke Catholics to get political support

19.29	the Bishop always tries to protect people against human rights violations
19.48	the military are trying to keep the people away from the Church
20.07	there is a military strategy to divide the Diocese
20.53	information on Indonesian military presence: they are not heeding international requests to reduce troop numbers
22.25	battalion numbers
22.40	there are over 20 battalions in East Timor
23.10	the so-called 'territorial' troops are monitoring the civilian population and protecting Indonesian settlers
23.54	Indonesian claims to be reducing troops can not be believed
24.12	recent UN visit had tight military control- people could not express themselves
24.50	they pretend to move troops out- then they return them
25.38	the resistance remains active, recent example
25.40	**Youth**- statement on East Timorese self-determination: "we want to be free".
26.31	**Religious procession**- inauguration of Church at Letefoho.
28.08	Letefoho Church and congregation
28.20	Letefoho open air mass, congregation
28.48	Bishop Belo sermon,
29.10	Bishop Deakin of Melbourne Australia
29.21	Confirmation ceremony and hymns
30.10	procession: man carrying crucifix
30.40	Bishop Hilton Deakin
30.50	Bishops Belo & Deakin: eucharist
31.03	**University incident witness** (see transcript from Bahasa Indonesia)
	31.15 background to 13 July incident- nuns insulted by muslims at university: details
33.07	description of events at university on 14/7
36.40	**end of tape**

Bishop Belo Interview
35 Minute tape
31/7/94
00.50 start

I must say that unfortunately people know of the massacre in Dili as the 'incident of Dili'. I am not in agreement with this term. What is an "incident"? It was a very real massacre. I don't know exactly how many people died. I have a list of 271, but I was told by Timorese intelligence - people working with Indonesia - that there were more than 400 killed. And now we have the problem of justice, because the families are still waiting for the bodies of their children, and we don't know where they are buried. And those who killed, who actively shot and injured people, they received only 12 or 18 months in prison. So in this aspect, there is a very big injustice.

The recent news I heard is that one soldier in Ujung Pandung told one person he is now very preoccupied, even by night he can't sleep, because he was ordered with his fellows, as a battalion, to shoot down more than 300 there in Tibar, in one place, in front of a common grave.

Q:Was this after the massacre?

Yes. Of those more than 300, maybe some were already dead, but some were still alive, they were crying Jesus, Maria, and the soldiers were ordered to shoot.

Q:When was that?

Maybe the 12th, the same day. So when Mr. Pilger talks about the second massacre, he is right that it happened in the hospital, we don't know how many. But when I hear this, the thesis of other massacres is confirmed, not only in the hospital but there in that side of Tibar, and also in Hera - 19 bodies buried there. Also, one witness, one soldier of Ambon, came here and told me "we didn't want to shoot to kill, but we were ordered by the commander. We heard from among or inside the sacks, those young people still crying for their Dads and Mums, for the Virgin Mary, for Jesus, but we had to shoot them and to kill them and to put them into the grave."

And yesterday in the university the same case rose again. People without guns, walking to the parliament buildings in a disciplined way, accompanied by the chief of police of Dili district, stopped by this act of violence.

So we ask: really, what is the intention of these military people in East Timor? They defend whom, and are beside whom?

Q:Can you talk a little about the events at the hospital after the Dili massacre? There is some controversy about this.

At 11 o'clock on 13th November morning I saw many, many people at the hospital, many wounded people, not only in two big rooms but also on the verandah. On the 15th I came back again, and there were only 90 in the rooms and they were already being treated well in the beds. But the others that had been laid out on the verandahs, where were they?

And then you know that witnesses have talked about this, in Geneva; boys have told the same story, and I believe them. I am convinced that this happened: that the soldiers entered this building that we call in Portuguese "mortuario", brought the big stones, and then injections with water, and gave them pills - this is already told in Mr. Pilger's film.

My perception is that not many Timorese are happy with the situation. They are not happy.

Q: What would you like to say to the Australian people or the Australian government?

I respect the policy there to have close relations, even economical and business relations, with Indonesia. It is the right of Australia to do that. But Australia also has to recognise that there is a small people here who fought for the sake of Australian soldiers in East Timor in 1942 to defend them, so I think that the Australians must respond in solidarity, to become the friend of the East Timorese people and to speak out about the human rights abuses here.

Q: Do you feel some disappointment with the government of Australia?

Yes, we are very, very disappointed with the position of Mr. Gareth Evans and with Mr. Paul Keating, who is even a Catholic, and we feel that as he is a Catholic, he should defend human rights abuses. If your Prime Minister or Minister for Foreign Affairs were themselves beaten, I would like to see their reaction.

Q: Can you speak about development?

For me, development is not everything. The development is in Dili and in the capitals of the districts, but in other places like Letefoho and Bobonaro the roads are worse than in Portuguese times. So we ask: even if there is a little development on the material and physical things, roads and offices and schools, this development is for whom? Who enjoys this development? It is not necessary to have huge buildings like New York when we are treated like dogs in our proper homeland. So we ask questions about this. It is necessary to have not only physical development, but political, social, cultural, psychological and religious development too - all aspects. And the development should be for human beings, not sacrificing human beings only to show how we are more "developed" than in Portuguese times - only so Indonesia can show the the world that they are doing many things here. They are spending billions and billions of rupeas here, but on the other side they abuse and kill. It is not wanted, this kind of development.

Q: Could you give your thoughts on the incident at Remexio, Maliana, and the university; and the planned division of the Catholic community by appointing two bishops?

About the division of the Diocese: since 1984 we have talked about this with the clergy. This Diocese is very big, there are too many people to be served properly by one Bishop. It would be good pastorally, serve the people, if the diocese was divided. However, this problem has been politicised by the central government and the military. I heard of a meeting last week in Jakarta, a ministerial meeting, where they discussed about dividing the diocese into two or three and sending me to Baucau. This was talked about by the ministers. It is so dangerous to see the government ministers and military interfering in religious matters.

Regarding Remexio and the recent University events, the problem is that from 1976 to now there have been real efforts from other parties, mainly the military, to Islamicise this Catholic community - obliging the people to become Moslems or Protestants. In many districts they told the people: either you are a moslem, or you are Fretilin (i.e anti-integration), or you are Communist; so please become moslems. This has happened in Same, and so on. Even this year 1994 in Liquica, Aileo and in Los Palos, the military commanders are pushing for the building of mosques. In Aileo the military commanders and police commanders formed an association, "Panitia", to build mosques and they then became the leaders of this association.

Q: So is it fair to say that there are political attempts to undermine the Catholic church in the East Timorese community?

Yes, yes, yes, and there are political reasons. In 1992/93 many young people, our leaders of the community, lay people, members of pastoral counsels, catechists, were arrested in different places, they were beaten, tortured with electric shocks then told: you must confess that you are anti-integration because the bishop and the priests have told you to be anti-integration.

And the young people, when they brought rosaries, medals, pictures of Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary, the military broke them; and then they ordered the young people: eat your god, please call for your god - he will come to save you. Offences like this.

Then the people come to tell me: bishop, we can't resist this torture. We can die but we can't accept these religious offences against our faith, our sensibilities - as humans, as religious people.

This is made by the elements of security.

So, if these people come to East Timor to do this, it is better to tell them: please return to your land, it is not necessary to have your presence here in East Timor.

Transcript from Portuguese
'JOAO'- Deputy Head of Clandestine Resistance
35 minute Betacam
14.00

I was an eyewitness of the events that happened at the East Timor University. I was most upset by the fact that after the military insulted and provoked the nuns they even dared to attack and mistreat the students. First, the Indonesian government has always said that any problems should be resolved with the local Legislative Assembly or the National Parliament. So the students attempted to follow this and they sought advice from parliamentarian Manuel Carrascalao who also advised them to take the matter to the Assembly.

All the time they were planning to do this the commander of the Dili police was also present. He agreed that all the youths could go together to the local parliament. But when they left the University and reached the Department of Health building, they were surrounded by two battalions of policemen and military. I saw them because I was on the site. They had knives they were fully equipped with riot gear to attack demonstrators: tear gas, knives, sticks, police dogs. They attacked the youths, hit them and even destroyed crucifixes, and Vatican flags. It was a tremeundous melee. There were more than 500 students which were dispersed by two battalions. Yet the students had left the University with the agreement of the police commander. So who really is in command here? The police commander afterwards stated that the youths were shouting "viva Xanana" and "viva East Timor". This was not true. I know that they were saying "Glory to Jesus Christ" and referring to the first tenet of Panca Sila, the one about religious freedom.

17.00: So we can only conclude that this was a manipulation by the police in order to get the students out of the university and attack them. This is the first point I want to make. The second point is that the police are manipulators, they are liars, because it was them who allowed the students to leave in the first place. Originally the students were in the University grounds and since the university is an autonomous institution they could not go in, so they tricked the students into coming out by giving permission for them to hold their procession to the local parliament.

This sort of thing happens all the time. It's not the first time, it's unacceptable and we're fed up having to live with this kind of people.

17.38: I also want to add that after the military attack on the students, according to our information, there were 38 seriously wounded. Several of them were kept at the police under arrest even though they were wounded. 16 went to the military hospital and 5 have disappeared and the International Red Cross is still trying to find them. Of the 16 that went to the military hospital all but three have been released. Many of the wounded that have been released from the hospital are in a bad condition.

18.35: We also wanted to say that all of this is part of a plan by President Suharto, who is losing the support of the military, to strengthen his power. He's is trying to strengthen his power

through the Muslims. He has released many Muslim prisoners who support Minister Habibi's Islamisation plan.

19.29: In Timor the resistance continues at all levels, military and clandestine, but the missionaries are the real strength. The Bishop has never ever closed his eyes to the continious human rights violations taking place in Timor. So the military percieve the missionaries as strongly resisting them. So they are putting pressure on the population, intimidating it to stay away from the priests and the church. By getting us to stay away from the priests they want to divide us so they can conquer us.

20.07: As we have heard these last few months, they are trying to divide the diocese into two parts - in one part, Bishop Dom Carlos Belo would continue and in the other part they would put an Indonesian bishop. Now of course when there are two bishops there would be two different opinions of the situation in Timor and then the outside world would start not believing what Bishop Belo says about the situation here. And the world will analyse the statements of each of them and Indonesia would have the opportunity to support their own bishop's claims. With this statement, I want to call the world to pay attention to our problem.

20.53: Indonesia has stopped deploying special commands in Timor but they have not reduced troop numbers in Timor as they pretend to the international community. They took away the special command but increased their troops. In Timor there is a very special administrative system. In each region there is a command called "kodim" which is the regional military command, made up of one battalion. So in thirteen regencies there are thirteen kodims so there are thirteen battalions. On top of that there is in Timor battalion 123, 327, 516, 744, 745, 726, 313. According to their propaganda these seven battalions came here to help the people. There are thirteen plus seven, that is a total of twenty battalions in Timor.

23.54: Their propaganda claims that the seven battalion have come here as territorial battalions to help the people with development but they are put in all the villages, all the hamlets with the aim of monitoring all the activities of the people especially the youth who don't support integration, are monitored and a second role they have is to protect the security of the transmigrated Indonesian population. All over Timor there are Indonesians now living who are protected by these military so we are really in a very difficult and unsatisfactory situation and this is why we ask for people outside to support us and do not believe the Indonesian diplomats who say they are reducing their military forces in East Timor.

24.12: And when some international investigation team comes we would like that they not be followed by the military. During this last visit by the Human Rights Commission there was tight military control all over Dili. This is why the planned programme of demonstrations of the youth had to be postposed because people could not even leave their homes freely. When other international observers come they pretend to be removing troops - they load them on a ship to leave Dili and then they land them at other locations and deploy them in the mountains. This happened when they took a battalion from Dili and landed it in Lospalos. And another in Batugade. This is why one cannot believe the statements by Indonesian officials such as Ambassador Lopes Da Cruz. It is absurd.

25.38: Two weeks ago our people had a clash in Iliomar. And it appears that they were able to take seven guns from the Indonesian military. The international world needs to know that the resistance continues to fight and it continues its activities.

25.40: end

54' WITNESS 2, in Bahasa Indonesia

I'm a University of Timor student in * semester in the faculty of social and political studies.

I'm going to explain the events that occurred involving university students and military that took place on the 14th July at 10am. As the result of this incident some students were injured.

This incident had its origin in muslim soldiers insulting two nuns at the university campus. They asked offensive questions such as "have you been pregnant?"

As the result of this question we as Catholics felt great offence and took action against this. *** were hitting him until hurt.

The authorities of

1h20' WITNESS in Bahasa Indonesia
I am a youth whop on Sunday 10 July took part in a demonstration in Kuluhun suburb of Dili, at the time the United Nation's Special Rapporteur's delegation visited the jail at Becora.

At 2 pm together with 30 friends, we waited at Kuluhun. we knew that the delegation was being guarded by Nanggala troops (Special Command forces), yet we still went ahead with the staging of a demonstration. We did so because this was a very valuable opportunity for us to publicise our cause as there would be journalists with them. They could see our demonstration and tell the world what we wish for in East Timor at present.

We took two banners. We were successful in giving one to the delegation, but had to take back the other. We were then stopped by troops of battalion 741 and 743. So we ran away.

35 minute Betacam Tape
University incident witness
31.03 minutes

I am very glad for this opportunity to explain the incident which took place on 13th and 14th July. The story is as follows:

31.15: On 13th July, new students were undertaking entrance examinations at UNTIM in Dili. Amongst them were two Catholic nuns. Two muslims went to the nuns and asked them: "why don't you have a husband?" and "have you ever been pregnant?". They also blew smoke into the sisters' faces. As a result the nuns started crying, and told the Timorese students (who were Catholic) what had happened. The students took immediate action, hitting and punching the muslims who had insulted the nuns. Other Catholics in Dili heard about the event and were concerned at the muslims' ignorant and unethical behaviour.

33.07: At 7.30 am on 14th July, the students gathered at the campus office and organised a demonstration at the local parliament offices to express their concern about the behavious of the moslems. This action was approved by the local chief of police and he personally took part in the demonstration, marching with the crowd towards the parliamentary buildings. Suddenly he disappeared, and we faced the military and police forces who were shooting tear gas into the crowd. We fell down and they came amongst us, stabbing and hitting us. Eight demonstrators behind the ones hurt by the tear gas and beating ran across Battallion 744 base camp. There, they were arrested and beaten heavily, and seriously injured; one of them, Joao Teodosio, is still paralysed. Others went to the campus building.

36.40 END

35 minute Betacam tape
Statement by youth in english
25.40 minutes

YOUTH IN ENGLISH

25.40: The violations of human rights in East Timor remain going on. So on this occasion I would like to state to the government of Australia to support our struggle, based on the statement by the United Nations that Portugal is an administrative power of East Timor. So on this occasion, Indonesia has no right to claim whatever to East Timor island, which is considered an international case.

Since 1975, more than 200 000 people have been massacred, so I think our fate should be solved, because we want to be free.

26.30
END